

FIG. 1

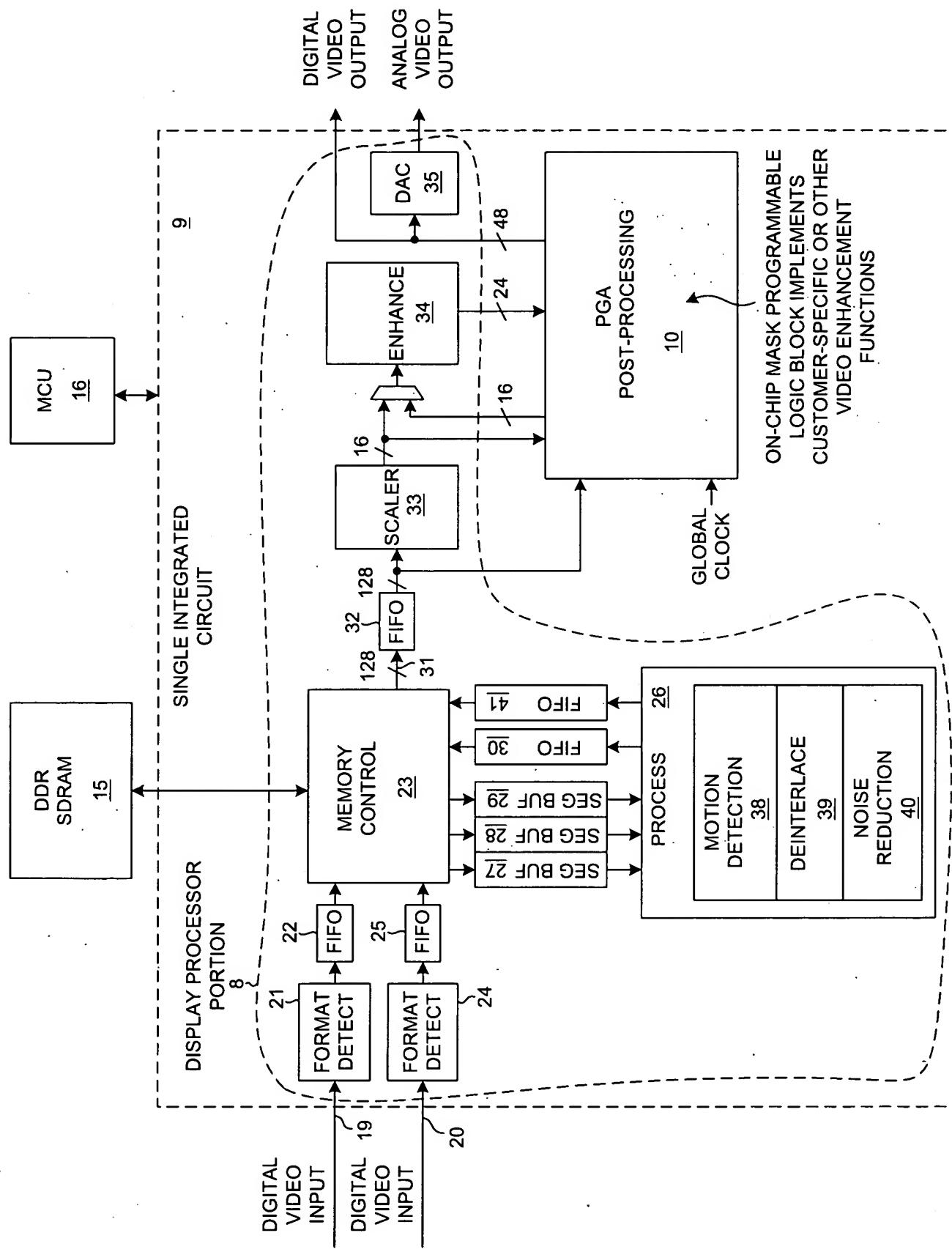


FIG. 2

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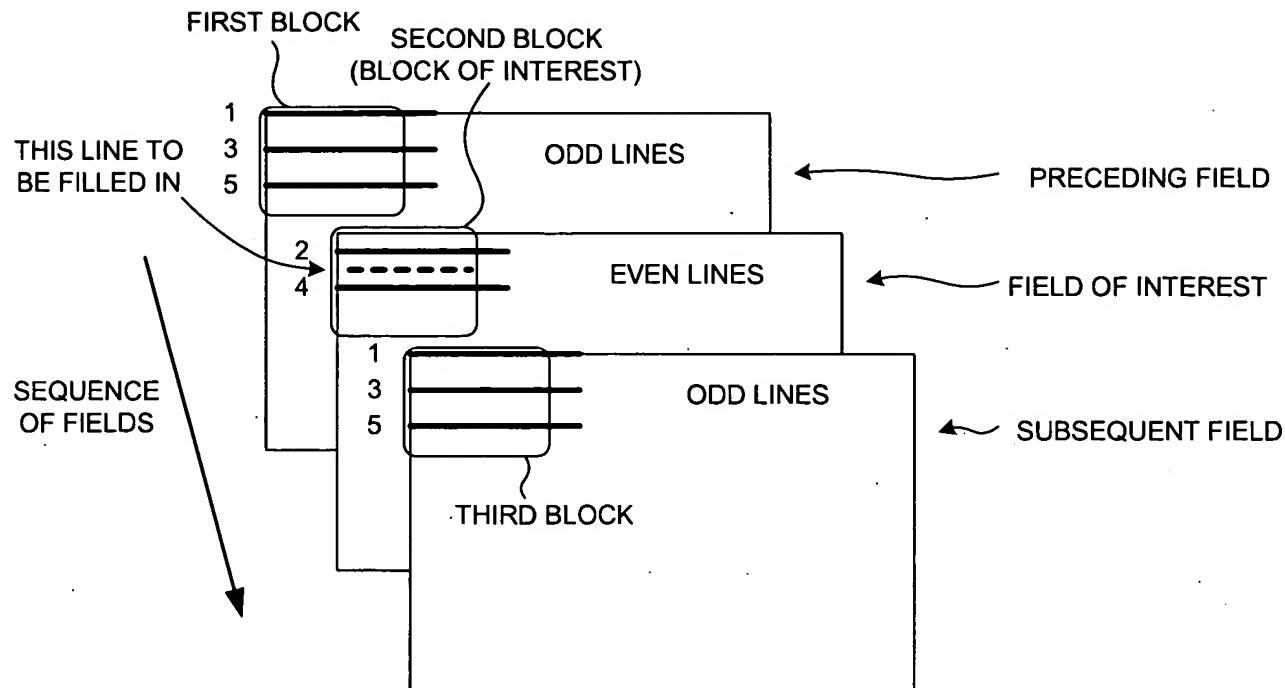


FIG. 3

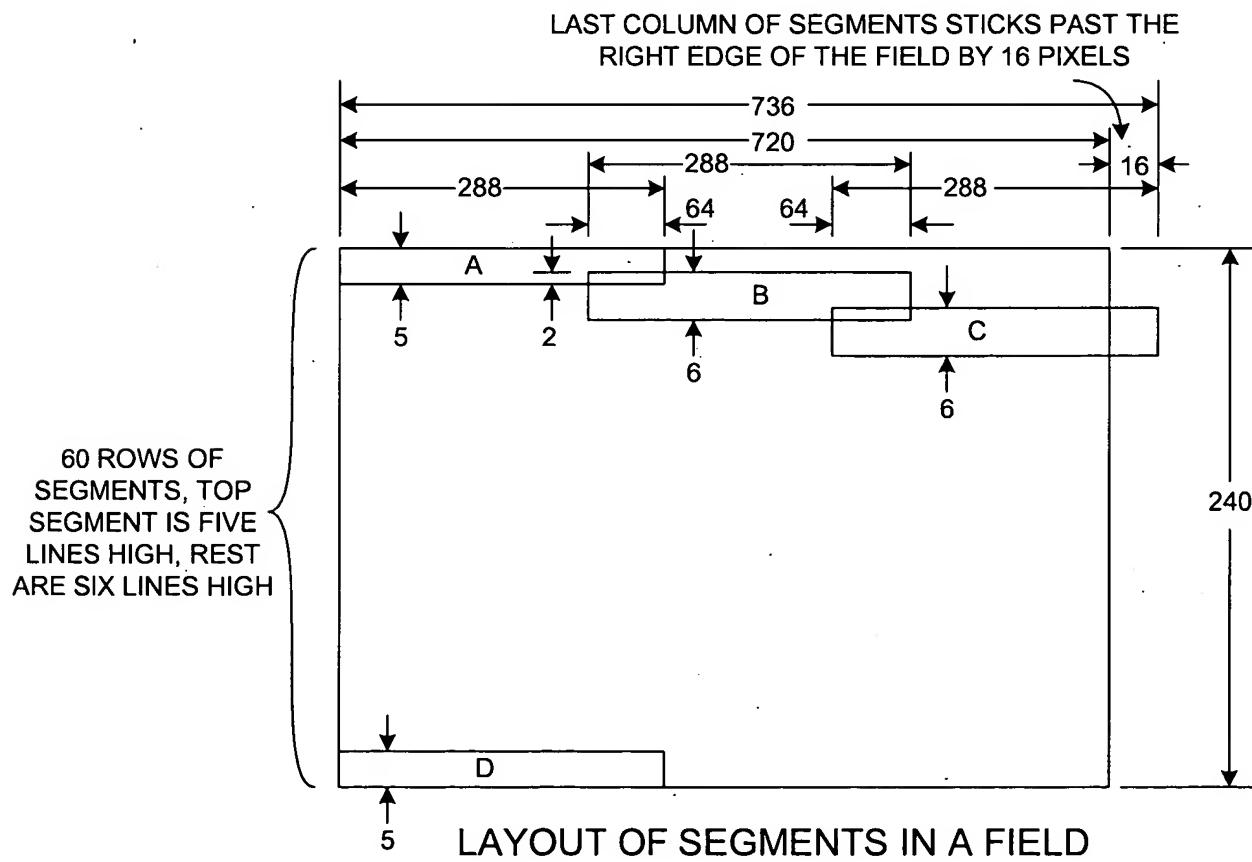


FIG. 4

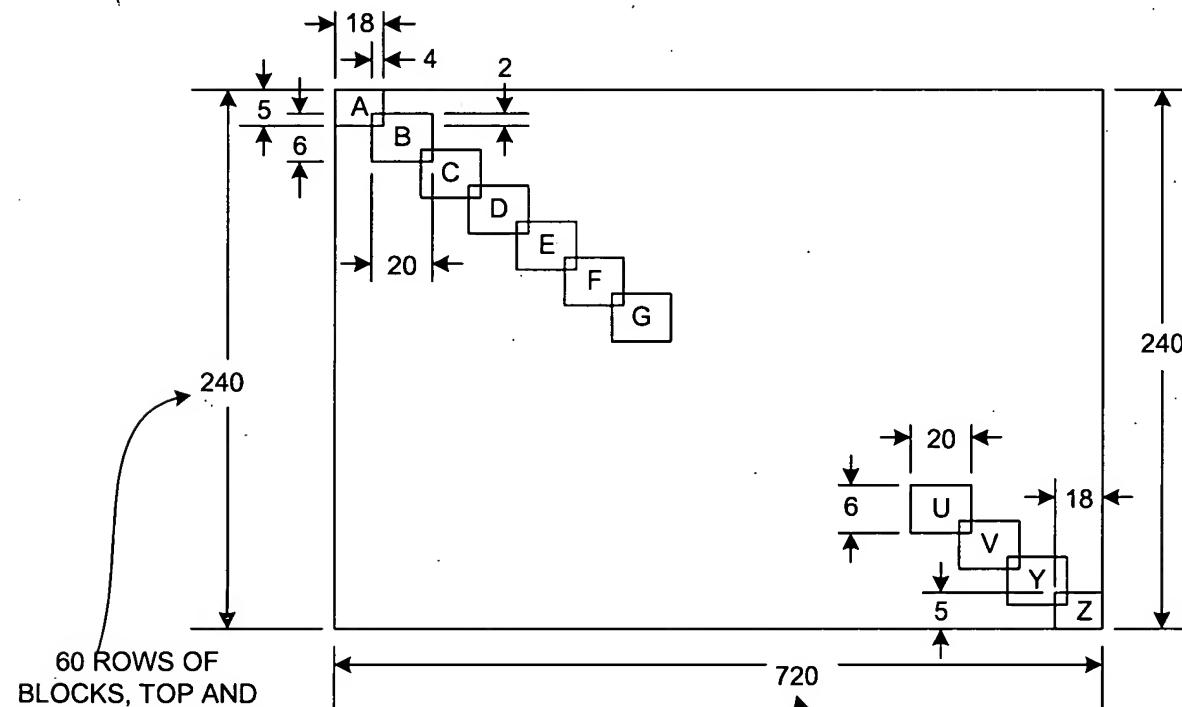
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60 ROWS OF SEGMENTS, TOP SEGMENT IS FIVE LINES HIGH, REST ARE SIX LINES HIGH, EACH ROW OVERLAPS THE NEXT BY TWO LINES

| | | | |
|-----|------|------|---|
| #1 | #61 | #121 | |
| #2 | #62 | #122 | |
| #3 | | | |
| #4 | | | |
| #5 | #65 | #125 | |
| | • | • | • |
| | • | • | • |
| | • | • | • |
| | • | • | • |
| | • | • | • |
| | | | |
| #60 | #120 | #180 | |

SEGMENT LOADING SEQUENCE

FIG. 5



45 COLUMNS OF BLOCKS, LEFTMOST AND RIGHTMOST BLOCKS ARE EIGHTEEN WIDE, THE REST OF TWENTY WIDE
 $14 + (43 \times 12) + (44 \times 4) + 14 = 720$

LAYOUT OF BLOCKS IN A FIELD

FIG. 6

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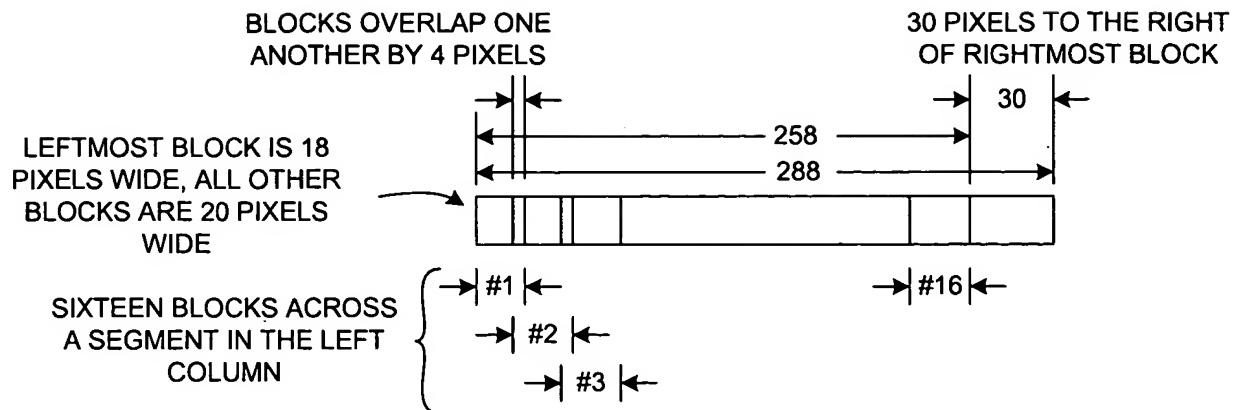


FIG. 7A

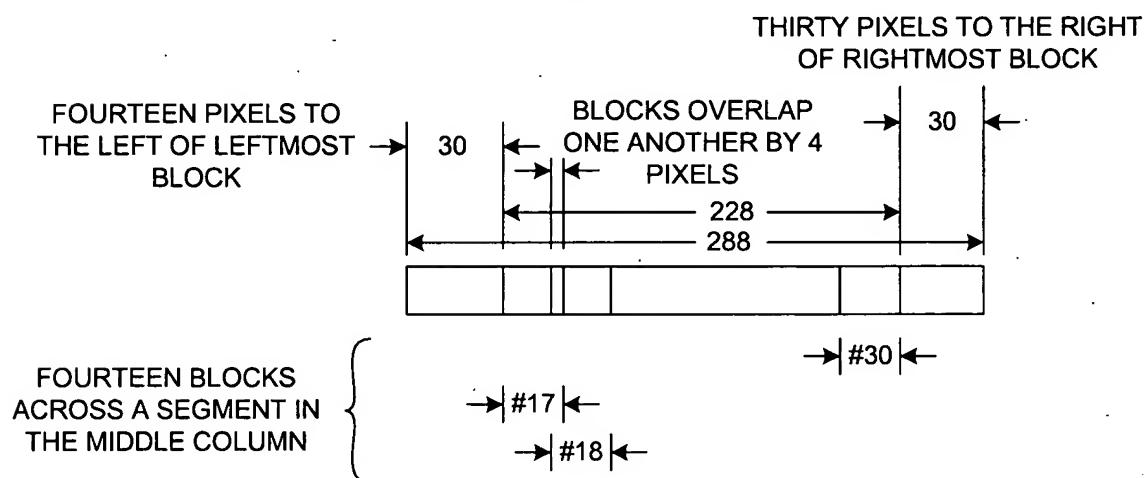
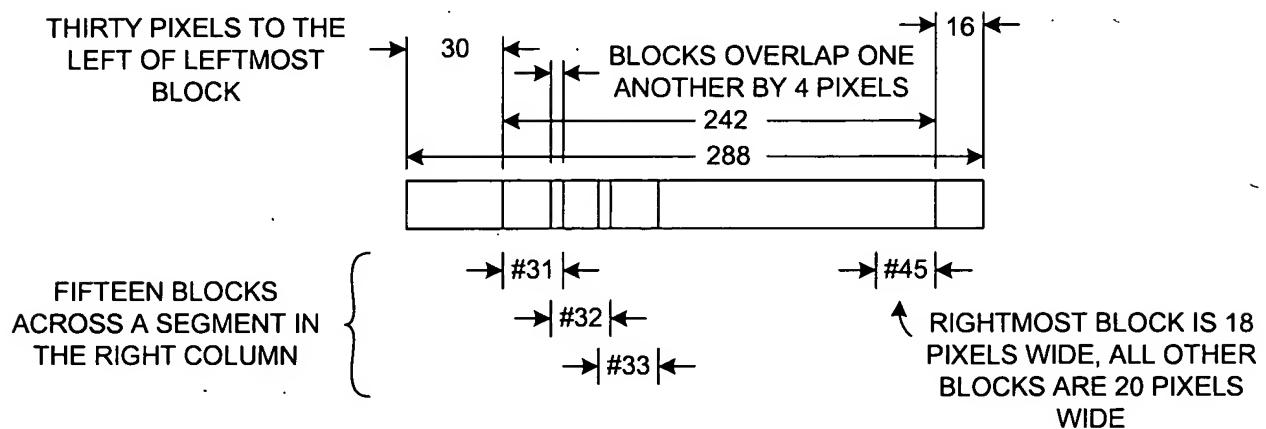


FIG. 7B



BLOCKS IN A SEGMENT IN THE RIGHT COLUMN

FIG. 7C

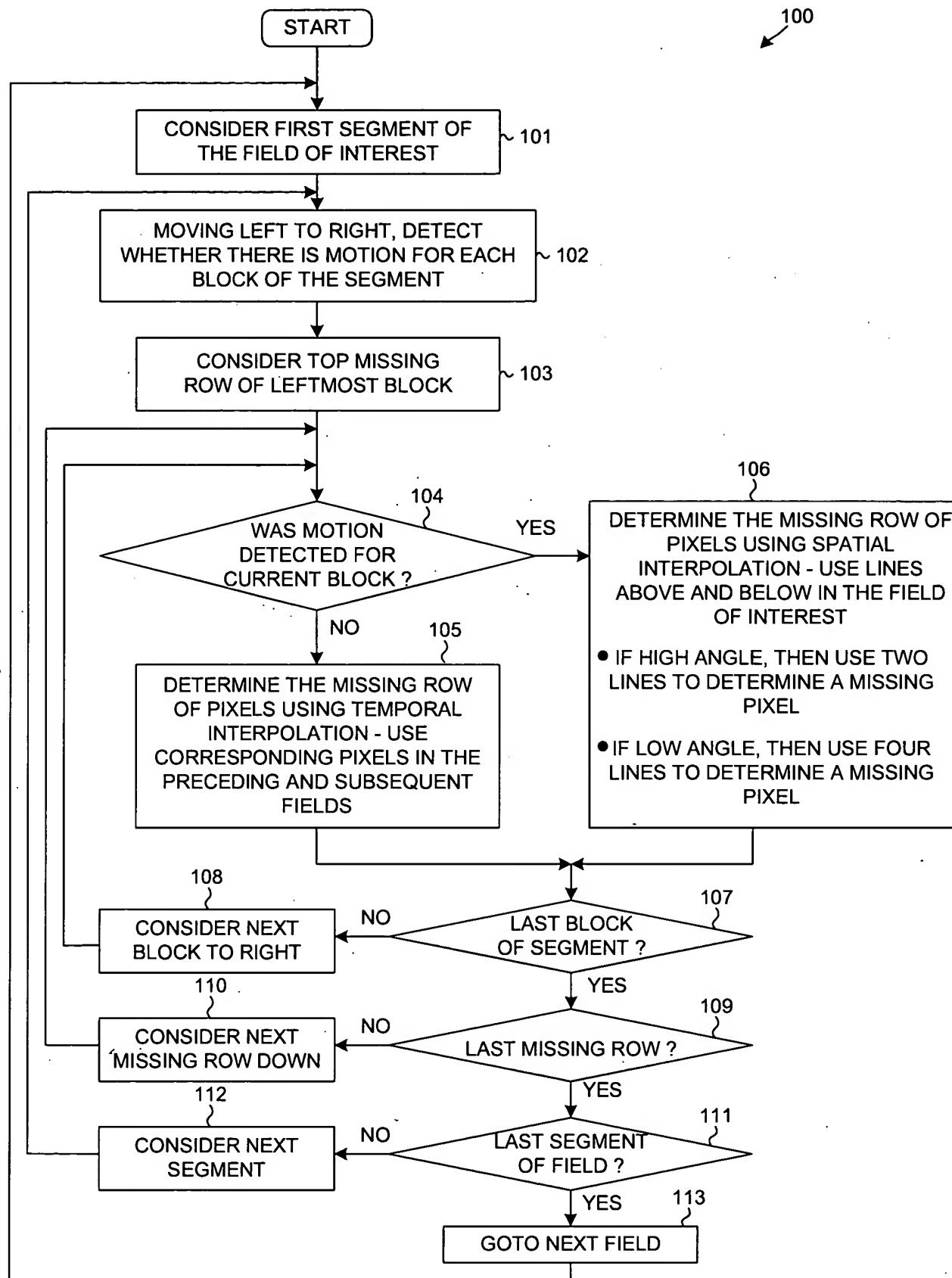


FIG. 8

IN A BLOCK:

$P_{i,j}$ IS A LUMINANCE VALUE AT THE i th ROW AND j th COLUMN IN A BLOCK OF FIELD (t-1)

$Q_{i,j}$ IS A LUMINANCE VALUE AT THE i th ROW AND j th COLUMN IN THE BLOCK AT THE SAME POSITION OF FIELD (t+1)

$$i \in [0, \text{BLOCK_WIDTH}]$$

$$j \in [0, \text{BLOCK_HEIGHT}]$$

$$\text{SUM} = \sum_{j=0}^{\text{BLOCK_HEIGHT} - 1} \sum_{i=0}^{\text{BLOCK_WIDTH} - 1} \frac{(P_{i,j} + Q_{i,j})}{2}$$

$$\text{DIFF} = \sum_{j=0}^{\text{BLOCK_HEIGHT}} \sum_{i=0}^{\text{BLOCK_WIDTH}} |P_{i,j} - Q_{i,j}|$$

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IF ( DIFF > SUM * THRESHOLD_RATIO )
  THEN { THERE IS MOTION ;
    MOTION_SIGNAL = 1 ;
    USE SPATIAL INTERPOLATION RESULTS ; }
  ELSE { THERE IS NO MOTION ;
    MOTION_SIGNAL = 0 ;
    INTERPOLATE USING THE AVERAGE OF FIELD(t-1) AND FIELD(t+1) ; }
FINAL_RESULT = MOTION_SIGNAL | CORRESPONDENT MOTION HISTORY BIT ;
CORRESPONDENT MOTION HISTORY BIT = MOTION_SIGNAL ;

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BLOCK-BASED MOTION DETECTION

FIG. 9

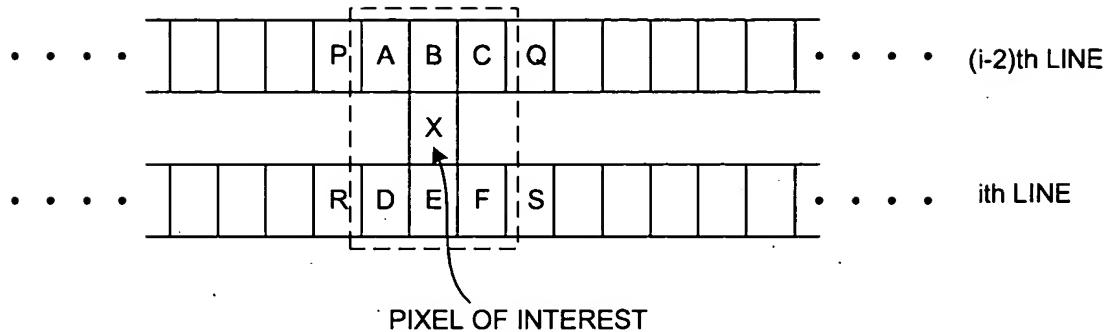


FIG. 10

$$\text{VERT_GRAD} = \frac{A - D + 2 * (B - E) + C - F}{4}$$

$$\text{HORI_GRAD} = \frac{A - C + D - F}{2}$$

IF $(| \text{VERT_GRAD} | + | \text{HORI_GRAD} | < \text{THRESHOLD})$ THEN

$$X_L = \frac{B + E}{2} ; \quad X_C = \frac{B + E}{2}$$

ELSE IF $\left\{ \left\{ \frac{|\text{VERT_GRAD}|}{|\text{HORI_GRAD}|} > \tan(68^\circ) \right\} \text{ OR } \left\{ \frac{|\text{VERT_GRAD}|}{|\text{HORI_GRAD}|} < \tan(23^\circ) \right\} \right\}$ THEN

$$X_L = \frac{B + E}{2} ; \quad X_C = \frac{B + E}{2} ;$$

WHERE

ELSE IF $\left\{ \frac{\text{VERT_GRAD}}{\text{HORI_GRAD}} < 0 \right\}$ THEN (LEFT TILT): X_L IS LUMINANCE
 X_C IS CHROMINANCE

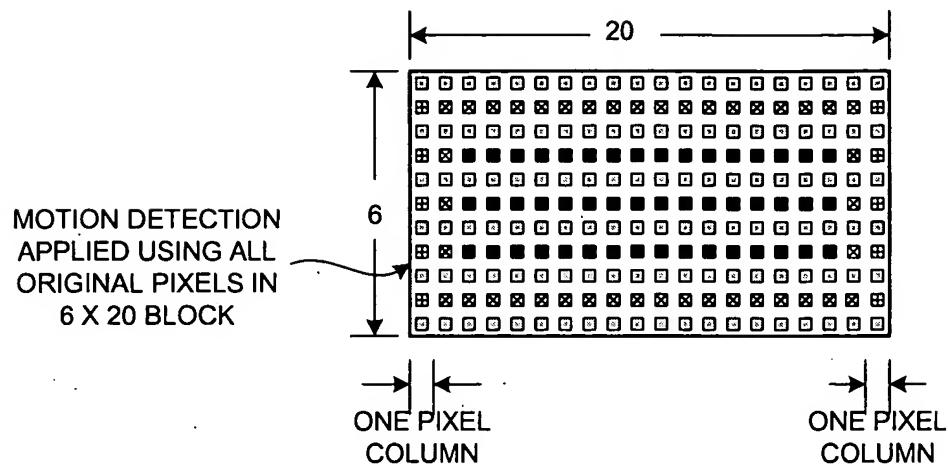
$$X_L = \frac{A + F}{2} ; \quad X_C = \frac{P + S}{2} ;$$

ELSE (RIGHT TILT):

$$X_L = \frac{D + C}{2} ; \quad X_C = \frac{Q + R}{2} ;$$

HIGH ANGLE SPATIAL INTERPOLATION

FIG. 11



| SYMBOL | DESCRIPTION |
|--------|---|
| ☒ | PIXEL TO BE GENERATED - HIGH ANGLE SPATIAL INTERPOLATION CAN BE APPLIED, BUT LOW ANGLE SPATIAL INTERPOLATION CANNOT. |
| ☒ | PIXEL TO BE GENERATED - NEITHER HIGH ANGLE NOR LOW ANGLE SPATIAL INTERPOLATION CAN BE APPLIED - USE TEMPORAL INTERPOLATION. |
| ■ | PIXEL TO BE GENERATED - LOW OR HIGH ANGLE SPATIAL INTERPOLATION CAN BE APPLIED. |
| □ | ORIGINAL PIXEL. |

FIG. 12